

## SEMICONDUCTOR LIGHT EMITTING ELEMENT

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is based upon and claims the benefit of priority  
5 from the prior Japanese Patent Application No. 2003-037800, filed on  
February 17, 2003, the entire contents of which are incorporated  
herein by reference.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a semiconductor light emitting  
10 element, and more particularly, it relates to a semiconductor light  
emitting element, such as a light emitting diode (LED), from which the  
light emitted by supplying a current can be extracted.

The semiconductor light emitting elements have many  
advantages of such as being compact in size, having low power  
15 consumption and being excellent in reliability. Therefore, the  
semiconductor light emitting elements have been widely used for  
various uses which demand high emission luminosity such as a  
display board intended for use indoors or outdoors, a railroad / traffic  
signal light and various equipment mounted in a vehicle.

20 For example, the light can be emitted within the broad  
wavelength range from red to green, by adjusting the composition of  
the light emitting layer made of InGaAlP quaternary compound  
semiconductors in the semiconductor light emitting element.

In this specification, the "InGaAlP compound semiconductor"  
25 may include all semiconductors having the composition ratios  $x$  and  $y$   
in composition formula  $\text{In}_x\text{Ga}_y\text{Al}_{1-x-y}\text{P}$  in a range of  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ ,  
where  $(x + y) \leq 1$ .

Currently, the semiconductor light emitting element using one  
of gallium nitride (GaN) compound alloy system as a material of the  
30 light emitting layer which has the wavelength range from blue to  
ultraviolet has been developed. Since this material has a band  
structure of a direct transition, high efficiency of the light extraction  
can be acquired in the semiconductor light emitting element made of  
the material. In this specification, the "gallium nitride (GaN) compound  
35 semiconductor" may include all semiconductors with the composition

ratios  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$  in a composition formula  $B_{1-x-y-z}In_xAl_yGa_zN$  in a range of  $x \leq 1$ ,  $y \leq 1$ ,  $z \leq 1$ ,  $x + y + z \leq 1$ . For example, InGaN ( $x = 0.4$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $z = 0.6$ ) is included in "gallium nitride compound semiconductor".

FIG. 15 is a schematic diagram showing a cross-sectional structure of a conventional light emitting diode. That is, this light emitting diode has the "double-hetero type" structure where a lower cladding layer 102, an active layer 103, an upper cladding layer 104, and a window layer 105 are laminated in this order on a substrate 101. An upper electrode 106 is provided on the window layer 105, and a lower electrode 107 is provided on the backside of the substrate 101. The current  $I$  can be injected into the active layer 103 through these electrodes 106 and 107 as shown by the arrows or in a direction opposite to the arrows.

In the case of "double-hetero type" structure, the upper cladding layer 102 and the lower cladding layer 104 consist of semiconductors which have wider bandgap than the active layer 103. Thus, it is possible to acquire high light emitting efficiency by confining the carriers injected through the electrodes 106 and 107 in the active layer 103.

However, the Inventor has found that in the case of the light emitting diode having such a structure, it might be a problem that a part of emission produced in the active layer 103 could not be extracted outside the element.

FIG. 16 is a schematic diagram for explaining the extraction paths of the emission produced in the active layer 103.

As illustrated in this figure, the emission L11 emitted upward from the active layer 103 can be extracted outside through the cladding layer 104 and the window layer 105. The emission L12 emitted downward in a slanting direction from the active layer 103 can also be extracted outside through the cladding layer 102. The emissions extracted outside the element can be gathered in a predetermined direction by a light condensing means, such as a reflector which is not illustrated.

In contrast, the emission L13 emitted downward from the active layer 103 passes through the cladding layer 102 and the substrate 101, and is reflected by the lower electrode 107. However, there is a problem

that the reflectance of the emission L13 is not necessarily high, since an alloyed region is formed near the boundary between the electrode and the semiconductor layer in many semiconductor light emitting elements in order to obtain an ohmic contact. That is, it is not easy to  
5 extract the emission L13 emitted towards the lower electrode 107 from the active layer 103 outside with a sufficiently high efficiency since the emission is absorbed in the alloyed region.

The emission L14 which is emitted from the active layer 103 and reaches the side surface of the element with a shallow incident  
10 angle may be reflected inside the element. This is because a total reflection of light arises in the case where the refractive index of the material which constitutes the element, such as the substrate 101 is higher than that of the outside media (for example, the atmosphere, nitrogen gas, etc.). If such a total reflection occurs, the problem that  
15 the emission L14 is confined inside the element and is absorbed in the alloyed region with the electrode and the active layer 103 and is attenuated arises.

Moreover, the Inventor has found there was a problem that a part of emission produced inside the active layer 103 could not be  
20 extracted outside the active layer 103.

FIG. 17 is a schematic diagram for explaining the extraction paths of the emission produced inside the active layer. For example, when the emission is produced in the light emitting point EP inside the active layer 103, the part of the emission L15 emitted upward can be  
25 extracted from the active layer 103 through the cladding layer 104. In contrast to this, the part of the emission L16 emitted in a slanting direction inside the active layer 103 from the light emitting point EP may be total-reflected on the interface with the cladding layer 104. This is because the active layer 103 has a higher refractive index than  
30 the cladding layer 104.

If such total reflection arises, the emission L16 may be confined and guided inside the active layer 103, and may be lost by an absorption.

The critical angle  $\theta_c$  at which such total reflection arises may be  
35 about 60 degrees, when the difference between the refractive index of the active layer 103 and that of the cladding layer 104 is 0.5. In such a

case, about 1/3 of the light emitted from the light emitting point EP may be total-reflected on the interface with the cladding layer 104, and may be confined and guided inside the active layer, and may be lost by an absorption.

5       As explained above, in the conventional semiconductor light emitting element, the efficiency with which the light emitted from the active layer is extracted outside is not necessarily high. Furthermore, there has also been a problem that a part of emission produced in the active layer may be confined inside the active layer and be lost.

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#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to an aspect of the invention, there is provided a semiconductor light emitting element comprising: a first layer; a semiconductor light emitting layer selectively provided on the first layer; a current blocking layer of high resistance provided around the  
15   layer; a second layer provided on the semiconductor light emitting layer and the current blocking layer; a first electrode provided on the second layer; and a second electrode provided on the back of the first layer, a part of a light  
20   emitted from the semiconductor light emitting layer being emitted outside through the first layer, and a part of the light emitted from the semiconductor light emitting layer being emitted outside through the second layer.

According to other aspect of the invention, there is provided a  
25   semiconductor light emitting element comprising: a first layer; a plurality of semiconductor light emitting layers selectively provided on the first layer, the semiconductor light emitting layers being separated from each other; a current blocking layer of high resistance provided among the semiconductor light emitting layers on the first layer; a  
30   second layer provided on the semiconductor light emitting layer and the current blocking layer; a first electrode provided on the second layer; and a second electrode provided on the back of the first layer, a part of a light emitted from the semiconductor light emitting layers being emitted outside through the first layer, and a part of the light  
35   emitted from the semiconductor light emitting layers being emitted outside through the second layer.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be understood more fully from the detailed description given herebelow and from the accompanying  
5 drawings of the embodiments of the invention. However, the drawings are not intended to imply limitation of the invention to a specific embodiment, but are for explanation and understanding only.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram showing the cross-sectional  
10 structure of the semiconductor light emitting element according to the first embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram for explaining the light extraction paths from the light emitting layer EM;

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram illustrating the cross-sectional  
15 structure of the semiconductor light emitting element according to the second embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram explaining the extraction paths of the light in the semiconductor light emitting element of this embodiment;

20 FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B are schematic diagrams which illustrate the plan forms and the arrangement relations of the light emitting layers EM in the second embodiment;

FIG. 6 is a schematic section view illustrating the arrangement relations of the light emitting layers EM in the second embodiment;

25 FIG. 7 is a schematic section view illustrating the arrangement relations of the light emitting layers EM in the second embodiment;

FIG. 8 is a graphical representation showing the relation between the size of the active layers and the luminosity calculated by a ray-tracing method;

30 FIG. 9 is a schematic diagram showing the cross-sectional structure of the semiconductor light emitting element according to the first example of the invention;

FIG. 10 is a schematic diagram showing the cross-sectional structure of the semiconductor light emitting element according to the  
35 second example of the invention;

FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram showing the cross-sectional structure of the semiconductor light emitting element according to the third example of the invention;

FIG. 12 is a schematic diagram showing the cross-sectional structure of the semiconductor light emitting element according to the  
5     forth example of the invention;

FIG. 13 is a schematic diagram for explaining the extraction paths of the light in the light emitting element of the forth example;

FIG. 14 is a schematic diagram showing the cross-sectional  
10     structure of the semiconductor light emitting element according to the fifth example of the invention;

FIG. 15 is a schematic diagram showing the cross-sectional structure of a conventional light emitting diode;

FIG. 16 is a schematic diagram for explaining the extraction  
15     paths of the emission produced in the active layer 103; and

FIG. 17 is a schematic diagram for explaining the extraction paths of the emission produced inside the active layer.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

20     Referring to drawings, some embodiments of the present invention will now be described in detail.

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram showing the cross-sectional structure of the semiconductor light emitting element according to the first embodiment of the invention. That is, the semiconductor light  
25     emitting element of this embodiment has a structure where the transparent layers WL are provided on and under the light emitting layer (active layer) EM, respectively. The light emitting layer EM is patterned in a smaller size than the plane size of the whole element. And the light emitting layer EM is surrounded by a current blocking  
30     layer CB. And, an upper electrode UE is provided on the transparent layer WL, and the lower electrode LE is provided under the transparent layer WL. A "double-hetero type" structure may be formed by providing the cladding layers, which are not illustrated, on and under the light emitting layer EM, respectively.

35     The upper and lower transparent layers WL may be made of semiconductors or other conductive materials. That is, the

transparent layers WL may be a semiconductor substrate, or may be formed by growing a semiconductor layer epitaxially, for example. Furthermore, the whole or a part of the transparent layers WL may be made of conductive materials other than semiconductors. Specifically,  
 5 the transparent layers WL may be constituted by sticking conductive plastics etc. on the semiconductor layers.

In the case of this semiconductor light emitting element, the emission arises by supplying current into the light emitting layer EM through the upper electrode UE and the lower electrode LE. In this  
 10 case, since the current blocking layer CB is provided in the surrounding of the light emitting layer EM, the current can be concentrated on the light emitting layer EM. And according to this embodiment, the light extraction efficiency can be improved than the conventional light emitting element by providing the light emitting  
 15 layer EM near the center of the element.

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram for explaining the light extraction paths from the light emitting layer EM. For example, the emission L1 emitted upward from the light emitting layer EM can be extracted from the surrounding of the upper electrode UE through the upper  
 20 transparent layer WL.

On the other hand, the emission L2 emitted downward in a slanting direction from the light emitting layer EM can be extracted outside the element through the lower transparent layer WL. Here, since the light emitting layer EM is patterned in a smaller size than the  
 25 plane size of the element, the emission L2 emitted from the light emitting layer EM can reach the side surface of the element in a direction nearly perpendicular thereto. That is, the incidence angle  $\theta$  of the emission L2 expressed in FIG. 2 can be made smaller, as is apparent comparing with FIG. 16. Consequently, the total reflection of  
 30 the emission L2 on the side surface of the element can be suppressed, and the emission L2 can be extracted outside. In addition, the same effect is obtained not only on the side of the light emitting element but also on all the boundary surfaces between the light emitting element and the outside such as the upper surface and the lower surface.

35 Furthermore, since the light emitting layer EM is patterned in a small size, the emission L3 which has been confined and guided inside

the light emitting layer can be extracted from the side surface (facet) of the light emitting layer EM, as mentioned above about FIG. 17. That is, the path of the guided light inside the light emitting layer EM can be shortened, and the loss with the absorption can be reduced by patterning the light emitting layer EM in a small size.

The emissions L1 through L3 emitted outside the light emitting element can be gathered in a predetermined direction by using a light condensing means, such as a reflector (not shown) provided in the surrounding of the element. As a result, higher light extraction efficiency can be realized than before.

Since the distance between the light emitting layer EM and the upper electrode UE, and the distance between the light emitting layer EM and the lower electrode LE can be made longer by forming the upper and lower transparent layers WL thicker, the rate of the obstruction to the emission by these electrodes can be reduced. A wafer bonding technology can be mentioned as a method of forming the thicker transparent layer WL, as will be explained in full detail later.

As explained above, according to this embodiment, the light extraction efficiency emitted outside the element from the light emitting layer EM can be improved by forming the light emitting layer EM in a small size near the center of the semiconductor light emitting element. That is, according to this embodiment, the light emitting element having a structure where a "point light source" with high luminosity is arranged near the center of the light emitting element can be obtained. With such a structure, the total reflection of the emitted light on the surface of the element can be suppressed, and the light extraction efficiency can be improved.

Furthermore, according to this embodiment, the emissions which have been confined and guided inside the light emitting layer in the conventional elements can be extracted from the side surfaces of the light emitting layer EM. In this case, by patterning the light emitting layer EM in a small size, it becomes possible to suppress the absorption of the emissions which are guided in the light emitting layer and to extract the lights with high intensity.

In this embodiment, the plan form of the light emitting layer EM



can be made into various kinds of pattern form including a circular, a polygon, and an ellipse. Moreover, the size and the position can be appropriately determined. For example, the light emitting layer EM does not necessarily need to be provided near the center of the element, and may be provided in a position far from the center according to the structure of the element.

Next, the second embodiment of the invention will be explained. FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram illustrating the cross-sectional structure of the semiconductor light emitting element according to the second embodiment of the invention. The same symbols are given to the same elements as what were mentioned above with reference to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2 about this figure, and detailed explanation will be omitted.

In this embodiment, a plurality of the light emitting layers (active layers) EM are formed in small islands. The current blocking layer CB surrounds these light emitting layers EM. Therefore, the current can be concentrated on the light emitting layers EM. In this way, the current injected through the upper and lower electrodes UE and LE can be concentrated on the light emitting layers EM, and emissions of high efficiency can be obtained.

And it becomes possible to extract the light with higher efficiency by arranging the point sources of light which have high luminosity inside the element.

FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram explaining the extraction paths of the light in the semiconductor light emitting element of this embodiment. In this embodiment, all of the light emitting layers EM provided inside the element act as light sources. And these light emitting layers EM emit towards the surrounding, respectively.

For example, as for the light emitting layer EM provided directly below the upper electrode UE, although the emission L1 emitted substantially upward is obstructed by the upper electrode UE, the emission L4 emitted upward in a slanting direction can be extracted from the upper surface of the element without being obstructed by the upper electrode UE.

On the other hand, as for the light emitting layer EM provided near the edge of the element, the emission L1 emitted substantially upward can be extracted without being obstructed by the electrode.

However, the emission L4 emitted upward in a slanting direction may be total-reflected on the side surface. On the other hand, the emission L3 emitted from the sides of this light emitting layer EM can be extracted outside the element without being obstructed.

5        Thus, it becomes possible to compensate the gain and loss according to the position of each light emitting layers EM by providing a plurality of light emitting layers EM inside the element. Consequently, it becomes possible as the whole element to improve the light extraction efficiency further.

10        In addition, in this embodiment, the plan forms, the sizes, the arrangement relations, etc. of the plurality of light emitting layers EM can be appropriately determined by considering the structure and the characteristics demanded with the light emitting element.

15        FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B are schematic diagrams which illustrate the plan forms and the arrangement relations of the light emitting layers EM in the second embodiment.

For example, as expressed in FIG. 5A, the light emitting layers EM of substantially rectangles may be arranged in an equal distance. On the other hand, as expressed in FIG. 5B, the light emitting layers EM of substantially round shape may be arranged in a staggered fashion. Other than these examples, plane forms of a plurality of light emitting layers EM can be made into various kinds of form including a circular, an ellipse form, and a polygon. Moreover, also about the arrangement of these light emitting layers EM, the light emitting layers EM may be arranged in an equal spacing. Or, the spaces between the light emitting layers EM may be changed according to the positions of the light emitting layer EM.

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FIG. 6 and FIG. 7 are schematic section views illustrating the arrangement relations of the light emitting layers EM in the second embodiment. As illustrated in FIG. 6, the distance between the light emitting layers EM can be made greater near the center of the light emitting element, i.e., sparsely, and, the distance between the light emitting layers EM can be made smaller near the edges of the light emitting element, i.e., densely. In contrast to this example, as expressed in FIG. 7, the distance between the light emitting layers EM can be made smaller near the center of the light emitting element, i.e.,

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densely, and, the distance between the light emitting layers EM can be made greater near the edges of the light emitting element, i.e., sparsely.

The Inventor has evaluated the luminescence intensity by a numerical analysis about one example of this embodiment. That is, as expressed in FIG. 4 and FIG. 5A, a model in which the active layers whose shapes are square islands are arranged in equal intervals has been supposed. The structure where each active layer consists of InGaAlP and InAlP cladding layers sandwiches the active layer was supposed.

The light emitting element (chip) has a square shape having sides of 240 micrometers. And the total area of the active layers of an island fashion was made into 30% of the area of the chip ( $240 \times 240$  square micrometers). In addition, the thicknesses of active layers were made into 0.6 micrometers.

Under the above conditions, the amount of sum total of the light emitted toward surrounding InAlP layers from the active layers of island fashion was calculated by a "ray-tracing method".

FIG. 8 is a graphical representation showing the result of this calculation. That is, the horizontal axis of this figure expresses the size of the active layer (a length of one side), and the vertical axis expresses the luminosity. The luminosity of the vertical axis corresponds to the amount of sum totals of the light emitted from the active layers of island fashion.

From FIG. 8, it is understood that the luminosity rises as the size (island size) of active layers becomes smaller. The luminosity is set to 1 (unity) when the size of the active layers is 240 micrometers (i.e. the active layer is not patterned smaller than the element size). The result shows that the luminosity rises by 10% when the size of the active layer is about 20 micrometers and the luminosity rises rapidly as the size of the active layer becomes still smaller.

That is, when a practical structure of the light emitting diode of InGaAlP is considered, it turned out that a remarkable improvement of luminosity can be obtained if the size of the active layers (a length of one side) is made into 20 micrometers or less.

However, the invention is not limited to the above-mentioned

example, but the arrangement relations and intervals of the light emitting layers EM may be appropriately adjusted by considering the structure of the element, for example, the form and the position of the upper electrode UE.

5 Referring to drawings, some examples of the present invention will now be described in more detail.

(First example)

10 FIG. 9 is a schematic diagram showing the cross-sectional structure of the semiconductor light emitting element according to the first example of the invention. That is, the light emitting element of this example has the structure where the GaP substrate 1, the InAlP cladding layers 2A and 2B, the InGaAlP active layers 3A and 3B, the InAlP cladding layers 4A and 4B and gap window layer 5 are laminated  
15 in this order. Oxygen, a proton, etc. are introduced into the cladding layer 2B, the active layer 3B, and the cladding layer 4B. And the cladding layer 2B, the active layer 3B, and the cladding layer 4B are of high resistance. The current is injected into the active layer 3A through the upper electrode 6 and the lower electrode 7, and emission arises.

20 In the element of this example, current can be concentrated on the active layer 3A located near the center by forming the surrounding of the element of the double-heterostructure into high resistance. Since the emissions produced in the active layer 3A are emitted to the surrounding and reach the surfaces of the element in a direction near  
25 perpendicular to the surfaces as mentioned above about FIG. 2. therefore, a total reflection becomes hard to occur and the light extraction efficiency outside the element can be improved.

Here, the cladding layers and the active layers can be made by a crystal growth using MOCVD (Metal-Organic Chemical Vapor  
30 Deposition) method. And since the substrate 1 and the window layer 5 can be made transparent to the light emitted from the active layer 3A by using GaP as a material of the substrate 1 and the window layer 5, the absorption can be suppressed. However, since the lattice constant of the semiconductor of GaAs (or InGaAlP) alloy system greatly differs  
35 from the lattice constant of GaP, the double-heterostructure is hard to be grown directly on the GaP substrate.

Then, the double-heterostructure is firstly grown up on a GaAs substrate which is not illustrated, and wafer bonding process can be carried out in order to bond the double-heterostructure and a GaP substrate 1. Then, the GaAs substrate can be removed by etching, and  
 5 a further wafer bonding or a crystal growth is carried out in order to form the GaP window layer 5 on the cladding layer 4A and 4B. Thus, the semiconductor light emitting element of this example is obtained.

Here, in order to bond a GaP substrate or a GaP layer to the cladding layer by using a wafer bonding technique, the bonding  
 10 surfaces are processed appropriately, heated in a predetermined atmosphere, and kept contacted for a predetermined time.

(Second example)

FIG. 10 is a schematic diagram showing the cross-sectional  
 15 structure of the semiconductor light emitting element according to the second example of the invention. The same symbols are given to the same elements as what were mentioned above with reference to FIG. 9 about this figure, and detailed explanation will be omitted.

In the light emitting element of this example, the  
 20 double-heterostructure which consists of the InAlP cladding layer 2, the InGaAlP active layer 3, and the InAlP cladding layer 4 is formed near the center of the element, and the InGaAlP current blocking layer 8 surrounds the element. If the current blocking layer 8 is made transparent at the emission wavelength of the light emitted from the  
 25 active layer 3 by adjusting the composition of the current blocking layer 8, the light L3 emitted from the side surface (facet) of the active layer 3 can be made to emit outside from the side surface of the element with a low loss.

In order to reduce the absorption of the light in the current  
 30 blocking layer 8, it is desirable to made the bandgap of the current blocking layer 8 be wider than the average of the bandgap of the active layer 3. On the other hand, since it is necessary to prevent the total reflection on the active layer 3 in order to extract the light from the side surfaces of the active layer 3 towards the current blocking layer 8  
 35 efficiently, the refractive index of the current blocking layer 8 must be low. That is, it is desirable to make the refractive index of the current

blocking layer 8 be lower than the refractive indexes of the cladding layer 2 under the active layer and the cladding layer 4 on the active layer.

When these conditions are satisfied, the light can be efficiently  
 5 extracted from the side surfaces of the active layer 3 towards the current blocking layer. Furthermore, the absorption in the current blocking layer 8 of the light can also be controlled.

For example, with regard to the Al composition  $x$  in  $\text{In}_{0.5}(\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)_{0.5}\text{P}$ , the upper and lower cladding layers 2 and 4 may be  
 10 made of  $\text{InAlP}$  (i.e.  $x = 1$ ), and the active layer 3 may have the MQW structure which consists of a barrier layer of  $x = 0.6$  and a well layer of  $x = 0.06$ . In the case of the current blocking layer 8, the Al composition  $x$  may be 0.7 through 0.8 (i.e.  $\text{In}_{0.5}(\text{Ga}_{0.3}\text{Al}_{0.7})_{0.5}\text{P}$  through  $\text{In}_{0.5}(\text{Ga}_{0.2}\text{Al}_{0.8})_{0.5}\text{P}$ ).

Such a current blocking layer 8 can be formed by selective  
 15 epitaxial growth technique. That is, the double-heterostructure which consists of the cladding layer 2, the active layer 3, and the cladding layer 4 is formed on a GaAs substrate which is not illustrated. Then, the double-heterostructure is bonded on the GaP substrate 1, and the  
 20 GaAs substrate is removed. A mask pattern which consists of  $\text{SiO}_2$  etc. is formed in a part of the surface of the double-heterostructure, and the regions of the double-heterostructure where the mask pattern is not formed is removed by etching.

While leaving this mask as it is, the current blocking layer 8  
 25 which is transparent to the wavelength of the emission and is of high resistance (undoped) is formed by a crystal growth with the same thickness as the double-heterostructure. By adjusting the growth conditions appropriately in the MOCVD procedure etc., so-called "selective epitaxial growth" where the crystal growth does not occur on  
 30 the mask can be carried out. After removing the mask, the GaP window layer 5 is formed by using a wafer bonding technique or crystal growth on the double-heterostructure. Thus, the principal part of the light emitting element of this example is completed.

As explained above, according to this example, it becomes  
 35 possible to improve sharply the light extraction efficiency from the active layer 3 by providing the active layer 3 in the center of the light

emitting element selectively and by surrounding it by the current blocking layer which is transparent to the wavelength of the emission and is of high resistance.

5 (Third example)

FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram showing the cross-sectional structure of the semiconductor light emitting element according to the third example of the invention. The same symbols are given to the same elements as what were mentioned above with reference to FIG. 9 through FIG. 10 about this figure, and detailed explanation will be omitted.

The light emitting element of this example has the structure according to the second embodiment of the invention. That is, in the light emitting element of this example, a plurality of double-heterostructures containing the active layers 3 are surrounded by the current blocking layer 8. The material of each element may be same as that of what was mentioned above about the second example.

According to this example, as mentioned above about the second embodiment, a plurality of light sources (active layers 3) can be appropriately arranged inside the light emitting element, and the light emitted from each light source to the circumference can be efficiently extracted outside. Moreover, losses produced by guided and absorbed inside the active layers 3 can be reduced by forming the active layers 3 in a small size.

25 The light emitting element of this example can also be manufactured by combining the wafer bonding technique and the selective epitaxial growth, as mentioned above about the first and the second example.

Furthermore, it is also possible to make a part or the whole of the semiconductor substrate 1 or the semiconductor window layer 5 with a material other than semiconductors, such as conductive plastics. For example, the double-heterostructure may be grown up over the semiconductor buffer layer on a GaAs substrate which is not illustrated, the current blocking layer 8 is embedded after a patterning process and the window layer 5 consisting of the semiconductor may be grown up. And, etching removal of the GaAs substrate can be

carried out, and the light emitting element may be bonded on the substrate which consists of a material other than semiconductors, such as conductive plastics, on the back of the semiconductor buffer layer. Then, the semiconductor light emitting element which has the  
5 substrate which consists of a material other than a semiconductor is obtained.

When material, such as conductive plastics, is used as the substrate, the advantage of being easy to process and control thickness is acquired.

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(Fourth example)

FIG. 12 is a schematic diagram showing the cross-sectional structure of the semiconductor light emitting element according to the fourth example of the invention. The same symbols are given to the  
15 same elements as what were mentioned above with reference to FIG. 9 through FIG. 11 about this figure, and detailed explanation will be omitted.

In this example, the side surfaces of the substrate 1 and the window layer 5 are slope, and electrodes 6 and 7 are provided on the  
20 narrowed surfaces which are on the window layer 5 and under the substrate 1. By employing such a "lantern" configuration, it becomes possible to improve the light extraction efficiency further.

FIG. 13 is a schematic diagram for explaining the extraction paths of the light in the light emitting element of this example.  
25 According to this example, the light emitted outside from the active layer 3 can reach the surfaces (or side) of the light emitting element in an almost perpendicular direction. Consequently, the total reflection becomes less frequent on the surfaces and the sides of the element, and the light extraction efficiency can be improved.

30 Furthermore, the light obstruction by the upper electrode 6 and the lower electrode 7 can be suppressed by making these electrodes smaller.

That is, according to this example, it becomes possible to extract the light emitted to the surrounding from the active layer 3  
35 outside the element with higher efficiency.

The form of the substrate 1 and the window layer 5 in this



example may be, for example, a cone or a pyramid. Moreover, these forms can be realized by various kinds of methods, such as the method of using the difference in the etching rate with the crystal directions, and the method of etching from a slanting direction using an anisotropic etching technique such as an ion milling and RIE.

Also in this example, a part or the whole of the substrate 1 or the window layer 5 can be made of a material which is not semiconductors but conductive plastics, as mentioned above about the third example. Since the substrate 1 and window layer 5 which are formed with conductive plastics etc. are easy to be processed, it become easy to acquire the form of the "lantern" which is expressed in FIG. 12.

Moreover, it is also possible to apply this example to the second embodiment. That is, in the light emitting element in which a plurality of active layers are arranged as mentioned above about FIG. 3 through FIG. 7, the upper and lower substrate 1 and the window layer 5 may have aslant sides as expressed in FIG. 12 and FIG. 13.

(The fifth example)

FIG. 14 is a schematic diagram showing the cross-sectional structure of the semiconductor light emitting element according to the fifth example of the invention. The same symbols are given to the same elements as what were mentioned above with references to FIG. 9 through FIG. 13 about this figure, and detailed explanation will be omitted.

In this example, slopes are provided in the sides of the substrate 1 and the light extraction efficiency from the portion is improved. Moreover, the n-type contact layer 10 is provided between the upper (n-side) electrode 6 and the window layer 5. The n-type contact layer 10 serves to reduce the contact resistance.

Material of each part can be, for example, the same as that of what was mentioned above about the first example. The examples are as the following.

For example, the substrate 1 may be made of p-type GaP (thickness of 250 micrometers), the cladding layer 2 p-type is made of InAlP (thickness of 1.0 micrometers), the active layer 3 has the MQW

structure where the barrier layer (thickness of 8nm) of aluminum composition  $x = 0.6$  and the well layer (thickness of 5nm) of aluminum composition  $x = 0.07$  are laminated for 20-40 cycles, the cladding layer 4 is made of n-type InAlP (thickness of 0.6 micrometers), the window  
5 layer 5 is made of n-type InGaAlP of aluminum composition  $x = 0.3$ , the current blocking layer 8 is made of InGaAlP of aluminum composition  $x = 0.7 - 0.8$ , the contact layer is made of n-type GaAs (thickness of 0.1 micrometers), the electrode 6 has a lamination of AuGe/Au, and the electrode 7 has a lamination of AuZn/Au.

10 Also in this example, the light extraction efficiency can be improved by arranging the active layer 3 near the center of the element. Moreover, it becomes possible to extract the light from the side of the active layer 3 before the light guided inside the active layer 3 is absorbed and decreases.

15 Moreover, also in this example, as mentioned above about the third example, a part or the whole of the substrate 1 or the window layer 5 can be made of the material which is not semiconductors but conductive plastics. Since the substrate 1 and window layer 5 which are formed with conductive plastics etc. are easy to be processed, it  
20 become easy to acquire the form of the "lantern" which was expressed in FIG. 12.

Moreover, it is also possible to apply this example to the second embodiment. That is, in the light emitting element in which a plurality of active layers are arranged as mentioned above about FIG. 3  
25 through FIG. 7, the structure expressed in FIG. 14 can be adopted.

Heretofore, the embodiments of the present invention have been explained, referring to the examples. However, the present invention is not limited to these specific examples.

For example, about the structure, the material, the form, the  
30 thickness, and the arrangement of each element including double-heterostructure which are provided in the semiconductor light emitting element of the invention, may be appropriately selected by those skilled in the art with the known techniques to carry out the invention as taught in the specification and obtain equivalent effects.

35 More specifically, as materials which constitutes the semiconductor light emitting element of the invention, various kinds of

material, such as an AlGaAs alloy system, an InP alloy system, and one of nitride gallium (GaN) alloy system besides InGaAlP alloy system can be used.